

Public Document

No. 82

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL
(FOR THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE CRIPPLED AND
DEFORMED CHILDREN OF THE COMMONWEALTH),
AT CANTON,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.-1929



BOSTON:
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1909.

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FEB 10 1824

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

Mass. Officials.

APPROVED BY

THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

MASS. STATE
OF THE
OF THE



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WEST VIEW, SHOWING CONGREGATE DINING ROOM.

OFFICERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

TRUSTEES.

EDWARD H. BRADFORD, M.D. (<i>Chairman</i>),	.	.	.	BOSTON.
ALFRED S. PINKERTON,	.	.	.	WORCESTER.
LEONARD W. ROSS (<i>Secretary</i>),	.	.	.	CANTON.
WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD,	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
WILLIAM A. MORRISON,	.	.	.	BOSTON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
ALFRED A. FENTON, M.D.,	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY W. WENTWORTH,	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
MARY R. ROBINSON,	.	.	.	<i>Head Nurse.</i>
CAROLYN W. HATCH,	.	.	.	<i>Teacher.</i>
OLIVE G. HASZARD,	.	.	.	<i>Instructor in Sloyd.</i>
CHARLOTTE W. HACKETT,	.	.	.	<i>Housekeeper.</i>
JOSEPH A. CUMMINGS,	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In presenting this annual report, the trustees desire to call attention to the successful operation of the institution during its first working year, as shown by the marked improvement in condition, health and strength of the children admitted, and also the increasing number of applicants for admission.

The need of some form of special industrial education for cripples is evident as soon as the attention of the community is called to the subject; and it would at first seem strange that no provision has hitherto been made for the care of this class of children, while institutions for the care and training of idiots, epileptics, the blind and the dumb have for many years been conducted by the Commonwealth.

This is probably due to the urgent demand for care of the feeble-minded or epileptics, owing to the difficulty met in home care, and the evident need of special expert training for the blind and dumb. The nurture of crippled children, however, has not only been regarded in most communities as a family duty, but even in many families as a source of parental satisfaction; special training has not been thought necessary.

A few facts and actual experience here and elsewhere show that in a community where education is considered a part of the function of the Commonwealth, the special industrial training of cripples should be one of the first duties of State government. Especially is it clear that children with unimpaired intellects, but disabled only in the activity of their limbs, may be capable of the best development, providing a fitting opportunity is offered them. There is justice in the demand for

help for those who with aid may become independent, and without assistance are doomed to become a burden.

It may be well to call attention here to some of the problems which present themselves to the management of an institution providing for the nurture, care and training of cripples.

Crippled children can be divided into two classes: those who are permanently, and those who are temporarily, crippled. The temporarily crippled are chiefly those who are suffering from diseases of the joints and the spine, for whom special care, preventing ordinary school life, is needed for a number of years. When such care is provided for a sufficiently long period, it can be expected that a substantial recovery will take place, with a disability varying according to the extent and seat of the original disease and the amount of care given to the condition. With proper treatment, a child with tuberculosis of the spine may recover in time so completely as to gain the use of all his faculties. He will, however, if deformed, be handicapped by his deformity in the competition incidental to bread-winning. With proper education and training suited to his condition, he may be fitted for an occupation fitted to his disability, which would be beyond his reach unless education were furnished him during the invalid years of his childhood. The happiness and success of the lives of these children are largely dependent upon their nurture and training during their disabled years.

The permanently crippled children are those with normal intelligence, suffering from forms of incurable paralysis of the limbs, from which little improvement can be expected. The children will always be disabled, and, unless specially trained, become a burden upon the community. If, however, special opportunities of education are furnished them suited to their condition, they may become either self-supporting or able to obtain some occupation which will diminish the burden of their support.

That this can be accomplished has been shown by several European institutions. The Royal Bavarian School for Cripples has educated and specially trained crippled children for more than half a century. The admirable day school in Boston, "The School for Crippled and Deformed Children," has



WEST BUILDING, TWO DORMITORIES AND PLAYROOM.

in the last fifteen years developed an excellent system of industrial training, in addition to an efficient primary course.

In the conduct of a State school for cripples it is essential to obtain the complete confidence of the citizens of the Commonwealth. A certain number of children will be found in almshouses and among the pauper population for whom no proper educational provision has been made. These become inmates of the institution; but a larger and equally if not more deserving class will be found in families of limited means. The parents of these children are able to provide home care for their children, but are without means for the special training adapted to the crippled or helpless condition. These children grow up in many instances in pitiable ignorance. Until the parents of such children are thoroughly satisfied as to the benefit to be derived from a State boarding school and of the considerate care furnished in such an institution, they will prefer to keep their children at home, even in a state of ignorance.

It is gratifying to be able to report that, although the Hospital School has not been in operation a full year, the increasing number and the character of applicants for admission not only demonstrate the satisfactory nature of the institution, but indicate that the demand for accommodations will in time be greater than was at first thought probable. As many of the children asking for admission come from homes in which the parents are self-supporting wage-earners, and in some instances able to pay a moderate amount for the education of a crippled child, it is evident that if the benefits of the institution are to be given to these deserving cases, the school should be free, either in the rules of admission, the charge, the official record of the inmates, or in its discipline or management, from the character of a pauper institution. The school should be maintained and developed as a State industrial school of a special character, and as free from the stigma of pauperism as is State education from the reproach of a charity. It is a function of the Commonwealth.

In view of the demonstrated fact that city and town officials are very reluctant to assume or authorize the support of children in this school, even though such children may have a legal

settlement in such city or town, and that even when such support is assumed the child thereby becomes a subject of city or town support, and in one sense a pauper, thus casting a shadow which is apt to continue over the child when it seeks an active part in the life of the world; and the further consideration that many parents of crippled children are so adverse to seeking public aid that they would sooner deprive their child of educational advantages, — the trustees suggest that the Legislature consider the advisability of State support and care for all children sent to the school, following the precedents of the Legislature heretofore adopted in reference to the insane and feeble-minded.

The State owes a duty to these children, who by reason of physical deformity are unable to receive proper education in the public schools, and yet are of sufficient intelligence so that under proper tutelage they can become self-supporting. It is for the Legislature to determine whether or not children whose parents are not able to pay for their proper care and tutelage should be cared for and educated at the school without in any way having cast over them the shadow of pauperism.

AGE LIMIT.

It is desirable to establish an age limit, and this has been placed tentatively between the years of five and fifteen. A certain amount of elasticity is necessary, and at present children both older and younger than these years have been admitted. It is, however, not desirable as a rule that old crippled children should be received in an institution planning efficient industrial training, for it is found that disabled children who have been too tenderly cared for much beyond the age of puberty are liable to develop a lack of initiative, and an indolence which is hard to overcome. A pauperization of character has been developed. When training, character building, is begun at an early age, as a rule a great desire for activity is seen, and the children are easily freed from the self-pitying condition which is often noticeable in the maimed.

In order to meet the demand upon an institution founded



GIRLS' DORMITORY, WEST BUILDING.

for the purpose for which this school was established, it is necessary to provide: first, home care; second, hospital care; and finally, education and industrial training.

HOME CARE.

As many of these children are those who have suffered previously from tuberculous disease, and the majority have led a shut-in life, it is essential that they should be given an environment in which fresh air and sunshine can be furnished without stint. It will be found that this has been amply given in this institution, as is demonstrated by the admirable physical condition of the inmates of the school.

HOSPITAL CARE.

As the State is furnished with a number of the best-equipped modern hospitals, it was thought by the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School undesirable to establish an institution which would be planned primarily as a hospital; a provision for hospital care, however, is necessary in all large institutions which house a large number of children, and special surgical care is also needed by crippled children.

EDUCATION.

The problem of education and industrial training of crippled children is regarded by the trustees of this institution as the most important part of its work until years of experience have demonstrated not only the wants of the cripples placed in a State institution, but also what occupations and training should be furnished in our community.

The experience gained in similar institutions elsewhere cannot be taken as an absolute guide in our community, as the demands of labor and the market vary considerably in our community from what exists in European centers. The Board of Trustees has left the educational problem for the present to develop along the lines which experience may show are likely to be most profitable. They have, however, provided for a primary education with the elements of industrial training, ex-

pecting to specialize at an early age, according to the degree of disability of the greater number of the inmates of the school, and the possibilities of finding remunerative occupations for those graduating from the institutions.

As no children are admitted to the school unless, owing to the disability presented, education elsewhere is not obtainable, special conditions of hours of work are needed, and also suitable methods and hours of instruction. The character of play allowed, as well as the development or restraint of a play instinct, demands special consideration. The best selection of studies according to the condition and limited future life of the inmates is difficult, and can be determined definitely only after it has become evident from actual experience what are the most common disabilities among the children admitted, and in what occupations of life such disabilities offer the least impediment.

At present the children are furnished a primary school education, and in addition special instruction in sewing, in sloyd and elementary carpentry. Opportunities for work in cobbling and simple farm work are furnished. A more comprehensive system of industrial training with early specialization of children well grounded in the elements of education is contemplated by the trustees, now that its first working year has made clearer the demands which will be made upon the new institution.

The trustees are glad to report the convalescence of their colleague, Dr. Morrison, whose severe illness has deprived them of the aid of his valued counsel for the last nine months.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD H. BRADFORD.

ALFRED S. PINKERTON.

LEONARD W. ROSS.

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD.

WILLIAM A. MORRISON.



COVERED WALK CONNECTING ADMINISTRATION WITH EAST AND WEST BUILDINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.

I hereby submit the first annual report of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908.

The site of the institution was admirably chosen. Its 65 acres of rolling land on the north shore of the beautiful Reservoir Pond contain about 18 acres of woodland, for the most part pine, which will afford ideal picnic and recreation grounds and opportunity for outdoor summer schools, — factors important in the combined care and education of disabled children.

By proclamation of the Governor, the institution was opened on Dec. 1, 1907. The work of organization progressed as rapidly as circumstances permitted, and on Jan. 14, 1908, when one dormitory was sufficiently completed for occupancy, 4 children were admitted by transfer from the State Hospital. Since no reliable information could be obtained as to the number, age, sex and the nature and extent of the disabilities of the patients who would be sent to us, details of furnishing and equipment have been met gradually, in order that such accommodations might be provided as experience showed to be necessary.

During the year 178 applications were received, and of this number 104 were admitted, — 70 boys and 34 girls. There were at the end of the year 87 children, — 60 boys and 27 girls, 1 boy being out on a visit, and 9 boys and 7 girls having been discharged. The maximum number at any one time was 90, and the daily average number, including the forty-five days' period when there were no patients, was 48.5—. Of those discharged, 2 were capable of self-support, 2 were much improved, 8 were improved and 4 were not improved.

The experience of the past year implies that parents are more reluctant to relinquish the care of their girls than their

boys to an institution, for crippling deformities do not exist in the proportion which our admissions indicate.

The average age of the children admitted was nine and one-half years. Twenty-six per cent. had never attended school, and 35½ per cent. were absolutely unable to read or write the simplest sentence when admitted. Those who had been able to go to school at all had attended with the greatest irregularity, being obliged to be absent for weeks or in some cases a year or more at a time.

In consideration of this deplorable want of knowledge, our educational work the past year has been directed along the elementary lines most essential for a vocational training; and the eagerness and enthusiasm with which the children have applied themselves, and the results accomplished, have been most gratifying.

The following cases will serve to illustrate the difficulties of classification according to age and educational standards, and the demands for special care and instruction: —

Case No. 7. — A six-year-old boy, very bright mentally, but unable to attend the public school because of a diseased spine; is now doing excellent first-grade work. In a few years he is expected to recover, as far advanced in school work as a normal child of the same age.

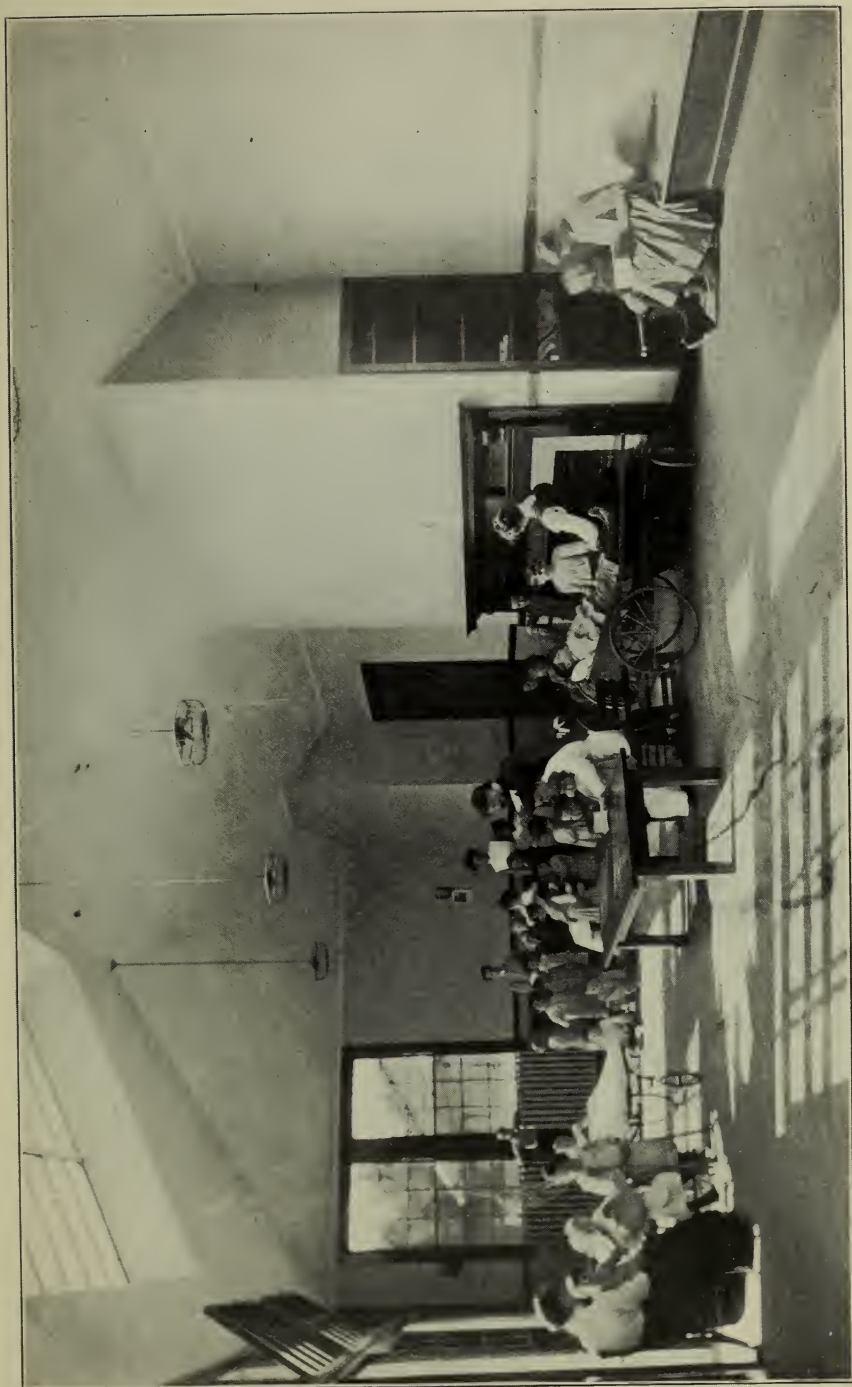
Case No. 11. — A boy of fifteen, who had never attended the public school because of a paralyzed leg; now walks with the aid of a splint. He is doing creditable first-grade work, and has advanced to the fourth grade in arithmetic.

Cases Nos. 48 and 49. — Of ten and nine years, respectively, two very bright girls, who have never been able to walk and could not attend the public schools in their wheel chairs; have practically completed the first-grade work, and have made rapid advancement in sewing and needlework.

Case No. 39. — A boy of fifteen years, intelligent, but so badly paralyzed that he is almost completely helpless; is learning to read and reckon, with great pleasure to himself and credit to his teacher.

Many of our children are so badly crippled that their attendance at public school would be impossible, and all of them require an arrangement of school and recreation hours very different from that prescribed for normal children.

The great patience and sincere personal interest of those in charge of the several departments of the institution have en-



PLAYROOM, WEST BUILDING.

abled children whose health would permit to receive instruction in various lines of practical work, including laundry and domestic work, sewing, cobbling, painting and carpentry. When thus usefully employed they are acquiring a breadth of elementary education which should enable us to determine into what special fields of labor their energies can profitably be directed later on. Steady progress has been made in the classes in sloyd, and boys who six months ago did not know the use of the simplest tool are now making really creditable articles, which they delight in showing to their friends as evidence of their advancement.

Many of the patients admitted have been of a helpless and neglected class, or those whose convalescence required longer treatment than the average general hospital could provide.

The out-of-door life enjoyed by all our children, even by the wheel-chair and bed patients, has produced most remarkable results in their physical improvement and ability to resist disease. Almost without exception their weight charts have shown a steady increase from the first. Colds are very rare, except among newly admitted cases. One girl was suffering from whooping-cough when admitted, and must have exposed many others before her disease was recognized and the case isolated; yet but two others contracted the disease, and they made very rapid recoveries. The three cases of diphtheria which occurred during the year also made speedy and uncomplicated convalescence. No other contagious or infectious diseases occurred during the year.

The farm is largely covered with scrub hardwood, and cannot be developed to a high state of cultivation for several years. The work of clearing the land will necessarily be expensive, and practically not any of our patients are physically able to assist in the work. In the mean time, the cost of maintenance will also be materially affected by the purchase of farm produce at market prices.

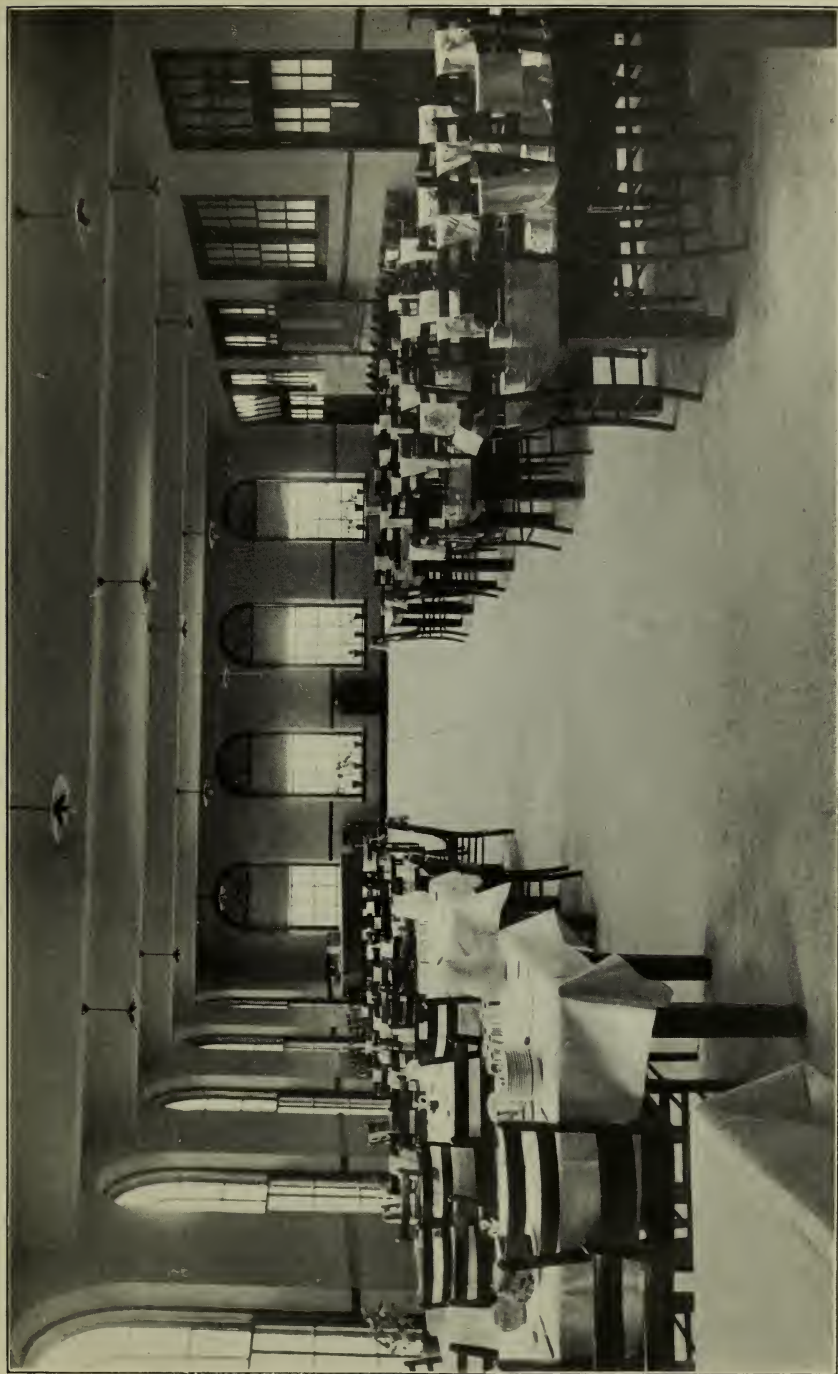
The work of improving the woodland by accepted methods of forestry has already commenced, in accordance with the valued advice of the State Forester. This, with gardening, which will be taken up as soon as possible, will provide means of practical instruction for our children. The results obtained from

planting small areas already cleared indicate that our farm products will eventually exceed our present consumption.

Of the 104 children admitted during the year, 61 were State, 28 town or city, and 15 private. While many of the public charges are doubtless made reimbursing cases by the towns and cities in which they are settled, it should be borne in mind that all such patients receive indirect support from the State in so far as the rate of \$3.25 per week is far below the actual cost of maintenance. There are many self-respecting parents of crippled children who have never received public aid, and are reluctant to appeal to the overseers of the poor for assistance; yet their own unassisted means are wholly inadequate to pay for the support of their unfortunate children away from home. Sometimes when they seek assistance they fail to receive it, as illustrated by the following case. A nine-year-old crippled girl, whose disability was such that the superintendent had requested her parents to remove her from the public schools, made application for admission to this school. The case was referred to the local board of the overseers of the poor, who refused to support the child at this institution, on the ground that the money at their disposal was not appropriated for educational purposes. This child could be supported at home by her father, but he realized that she was growing up in ignorance, without an inheritance of means to prevent her becoming a dependent in the future. I would suggest for your consideration this question of support, in the hope that the necessary steps may be taken so that children of this class may not be denied the education and care enjoyed by crippled pauper children.

The two dormitories now occupied will accommodate 120 children, and the administration building, heating, lighting and laundry facilities have been designed so that they can easily be extended to meet the requirements of 300 children. The appropriation provided by chapter 446 of the Acts of 1904 seems to be adequate for the completion of the whole plan, and now that there is no longer doubt as to the demand for the institution, accommodations for the remaining 170 should gradually be provided.

The medical and surgical attention required by a large pro-



CONGREGATE DINING ROOM.

portion of our cases, the separate sleeping apartments for children who have night cries or are untidy and require attention at night, and the isolation of patients suspected of some infectious disease, will be amply provided for in the infirmary now being planned.

I have been sustained by a very efficient corps of officers, of whose faithful assistance I wish to express my sincere appreciation; and to those employees who have had the interests of the institution at heart I would extend my thanks.

Grateful reference should be made to the trustees and the many friends of the institution who have contributed such gifts as furniture, a carriage, books, toys, fruit, confectionery, clothing, etc.; and especially are we indebted to the citizens of Canton for their many tokens of good will. During the summer automobiles were placed at the disposal of all the children who were able to enjoy a ride to Revere Beach, while the more feeble patients were treated to shorter rides about Canton.

The institution is indebted to the ministers of the gospel of the Canton churches, who have officiated at the Sunday afternoon religious services; and to Rev. John J. Farrell and his assistants, who have had charge of the spiritual welfare of the children of the Roman Catholic faith.

I am heartily grateful to the Board of Trustees for their encouraging advice and hearty co-operation during this very trying year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.,
Superintendent.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth between the ages of five and fifteen, who are mentally competent to attend the public schools, are eligible for admission.

Feeble-minded and epileptic children will not be received.

Payments for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about one-eighth mile from the Blue Hill Street Railway and one and one-half miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Post-office address, Canton, Mass.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED.

Birthplace.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	81	17	19
Other New England States,	4	4	4
Other States,	5	5	6
Total native,	90	26	29
Other countries:—			
Canada,	4	11	9
Newfoundland,	1	2	1
England,	2	6	7
Ireland,	—	11	8
Scotland,	—	1	2
France,	—	1	—
Switzerland,	—	1	—
Austria,	—	—	1
Italy,	1	4	3

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED — *Concluded.*

Birthplace.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Syria,	1	2	2
Germany,	—	—	1
Sweden,	—	—	1
Turkey,	—	—	1
Russia,	5	14	15
Western Islands,	—	2	1
Total foreign,	14	55	52
Unknown,	—	23	23
Totals,	104	104	104

DISABILITY ON ADMISSION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Pott's disease, with kyphotic deformity,	10	2	12
Pott's disease, with partial paraplegia,	2	1	3
Pott's disease, with thoracic deformity,	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of the hip,	5	1	6
Tuberculous disease of both hips,	1	1	2
Tuberculous disease of the knee,	3	—	3
Deformity following tuberculous disease of the hip,	3	2	5
Infantile paralysis,	11	7	18
Rhachitic deformity,	4	7	11
Spastic paralysis,	9	3	12
Progressive muscular dystrophy,	5	—	5
Thoracic deformity,	5	2	7
Scoliosis,	2	3	5
Ankylosis of knee joint,	1	—	1
Double club hands, with congenital absence of radius,	1	—	1
Traumatic deformity of femur,	1	—	1
Amputation of left femur,	1	—	1
Chronic arthritis of both knees,	1	—	1
Excision of knee joint,	—	1	1
Tuberculous dactylitis,	—	1	1
Knock-knees and flat foot,	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of pelvis, spine and knees,	1	—	1
Extensive osteo-myelitis,	—	1	1
Round shoulders,	1	—	1
Ankylosis of elbow joint,	1	—	1
Amputation of both legs below knees,	1	—	1
Post-operative deformity of hip,	—	1	1
Totals,	70	34	104

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

John E. Fish, M.D., Superintendent and Treasurer, . . .	\$2,500 00
Alfred A. Fenton, M.D., Assistant Physician, . . .	400 00
Mary W. Wentworth, Clerk,	600 00
Mary B. Robinson, Head Nurse,	700 00
Carolyn B. Hatch, Teacher, per month,	40 00
Olive G. Haszard, Instructor in Sloyd, per month, . . .	35 00
Charlotte W. Hackett, Housekeeper, per month, . . .	30 00
Joseph A. Cummings, Engineer,	900 00

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1908.

Real Estate.

Land, 65 acres,	\$11,500 00
Administration building, two dormitories and power house,	147,184 08
Stable,	3,640 46
Portable hog cots,	50 00
Three isolation houses,	751 00
Total,	<hr/> \$163,125 54

Personal Estate.

Live stock on the farm,	\$1,147 00
Produce of the farm on hand,	97 00
Carriages and agricultural implements,	1,076 90
Machinery and mechanical fixtures,	6,562 35
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	2,809 07
Other furniture in inmates' department,	952 91
Personal property of State in superintendent's department,	1,765 92
Ready-made clothing,	887 25
Dry goods,	210 36
Provisions and groceries,	459 67
Drugs and medicines,	20 00
Fuel,	917 70
Library,	98 75
Other supplies undistributed,	8,275 37
Total,	<hr/> 25,280 25
	<hr/> \$188,405 79

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending Nov. 30, 1908:—

RECEIPTS.

From State Treasurer for current expenses,	\$25,473 94
From State Treasurer on account of appropriation under Acts of 1904, chapter 446,	61,678 50
From State Board of Charity for board of minor wards,	1,305 56
From cities and towns for the support of patients,	858 11
From individuals for the support of private patients,	664 19
Interest on deposits,	27 53
For clothing furnished private patients, .	6 08
Total receipts,	<hr/> \$90,013 91 <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, wages and labor:—

Pay roll,	\$11,307 86
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Food:—

Butter,	\$468 88
Beans,	41 28
Bread and crackers,	40 89
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	133 76
Cheese,	29 95
Eggs,	396 56
Flour,	425 36
Fish,	185 14
Dried and fresh fruit,	363 86
Meats,	1,327 92
Milk,	907 55
Molasses and syrup,	28 93
Sugar,	272 26
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	93 15
Vegetables,	337 45
Sundries,	204 17
	<hr/> 5,257 11 <hr/>

Amount carried forward,	\$16,564 97
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Amount brought forward, \$16,564 97

Clothing and clothing material:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$209 04
Clothing,	449 01
Dry goods for clothing, and small wares,	165 05
Furnishing goods,	72 21
Hats and caps,	6 24
Leather and shoe findings,	54 88
Sundries,	2 65

959 08

Furnishings:—

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$15 86
Brushes, brooms, etc.,	23 64
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	4 20
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	2 70
Furniture and upholstery,	4 37
Kitchen furnishings,	19 11
Sundries,	75

70 63

Heat, light, and power:—

Coal,	\$3,351 47
Oil,	55 63
Sundries,	29 38

3,436 48

Repairs and improvements:—

Doors, sashes, etc.,	\$0 75
Electrical work and supplies,	5 93
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	98 46
Lumber,	31
Machinery, etc.,	80
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	109 18
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	134 42
Roofing and materials,	21 18
Mechanics and laborers (not on pay roll),	55 24
Sundries,	89 02

515 29

Miscellaneous:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$14 90
Chapel services and entertainments,	69 13
Freight, expressage and transportation,	321 86
Gratuities,	25
Ice,	209 73
Labor (not on pay roll),	1 28
Medicines and hospital supplies,	615 31

Amounts carried forward, \$1,232 46 \$21,546 45

Amounts brought forward, . . . \$1,232 46 \$21,546 45

Miscellaneous — *Con.*

Medical attendants, nurses, etc. (extra),	33 00	
Manual training supplies, . . .	24 00	
Postage,	88 69	
Printing and printing supplies, . .	111 91	
Soap and laundry supplies, . . .	123 92	
Stationery and office supplies, . .	196 08	
School books and school supplies, .	1 53	
Travel and expenses (officials), . .	93 46	
Telephone and telegraph, . . .	307 81	
Tobacco,	7 10	
Water,	76 45	
Sundries,	154 97	
		<hr/> 2,451 38

Farm, stable and grounds:—

Blacksmith and supplies, . . .	\$70 83	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs, .	16 25	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc., . .	393 99	
Hay, grain, etc.,	591 54	
Harnesses and repairs,	5 84	
Horses,	203 00	
Other live stock,	53 25	
Labor (not on pay roll),	97 62	
Tools, farm machines, etc., . . .	19 56	
Sundries,	24 23	
		<hr/> 1,476 11

Total current expenses,	\$25,473 94
Buildings, furnishings and equipment (Acts of 1904, chapter 446),	61,678 50
Receipts sent State Treasurer,	2,861 47
	<hr/>
Total expenditures,	\$90,013 91
	<hr/>

Balance of current expense appropriation with State Treasurer Nov. 30, 1908, \$4,526 06

Balance of appropriation (Acts of 1904, chapter 446), . \$90,099 15

JOHN E. FISH,
Treasurer.

